

LOCAL DOGS

—Other Local on Fourth Page.

—Figuratively speaking, the

station was dry as under again

there. There was no court and

no arrests of consequence during

the day. Judge McNeill's berth—

the steamer Whitlock from

Point Caswell, where she

was disabled by a broken

propeller Tuesday night, arrived

in port yesterday.

—Two schooners were

cleared yesterday by C. D. Ma-

gill with cargoes from the

Cape Fear Lumber Co., to

New York. The schooner

Waccamaw cleared with

369,000 feet of lumber

and the Maggie S. Hart, with

555,000 feet.

—Lumberton Argus: "The

political pug has already begun

to boll and there is at least

one pronounced candidate

for Judge McNeill's berth—

and a strong one he is, but it

seems the general impression

that Mr. Patterson will

have to fight it out with

Mr. Brown."

—A telegram received yester-

day from the Rev. A. D. D.

McClure, D. D., pastor of St.

Andrew's Presbyterian church,

who has been on a visit to

Shelbyville, Tenn., missed

the train for Atlanta at At-

lanta. Dr. McClure is expected

to arrive today and will

occupy his pulpit as

usual to-morrow.

—Emma, the little seven-year-

old daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

A. W. Allen, while playing

with a number of compan-

ions in front of the residence

of her parents, No. 914 Ches-

nut street, yesterday after-

noon, fell on a rock and

sustained a painful frac-

ture of the left shoulder. Dr.

S. E. Koonce attended the

little sufferer and last

night she was resting well.

—Charlotte and Wilmington.

Record of Freight Tonnage

Noted in Railroads.

The Charlotte papers are

boasting editorially and

locally of Charlotte's

freight tonnage for the

months of September, Oc-

tober and November, 1905,

all of which is very com-

mendable indeed. The

figures are presumably

those of the North Carolina

Car Service Association.

—The Observer submits: "Dur-

ing the months of Septem-

ber, October and Novem-

ber, respectively, Charlotte

handled 2,500, 2,566 and

2,591 solid cars of mer-

chandise. Wilmington

ranked next with 1,952,

2,098 and 2,131 cars.

Durham third with 1,824,

1,420 and 1,377 cars. Rich-

mond fourth with 1,302,

1,372 and 1,372 cars.

Winston-Salem last with

1,159, 1,363 and 1,321 cars.

Without going into the

question of whether all the

business accredited to

THE TRUCK OUTLOOK

Interesting Review of the Pros-

pects By East Carolina

Truckers' Journal

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS

Strawberry Acreage About an

Average—Care and Handling of

Crop Promises to Be More

Thorough Than Ever.

In response to letters of inquiry

for reliable information from

growers throughout the Eastern

North Carolina strawberry belt,

the Truckers' Journal of this

city, is printing in its issue

of today a forecast of the

outlook for the crop of 1906.

A resume of these opinions and

estimates is thus given in an

editorial of the Journal to-day.

"On the following pages of to-day's

Journal we are printing opinions

and forecasts from many of the

leading growers throughout the

territory on the increase and

decrease of strawberry

and vegetable acreage and the

outlook for the crop of 1906.

These views are the words of

men of long experience and

extended observation in

that field and should be

accepted with authority upon

this question. That what they

say will be read with

interest goes without saying.

"In some instances there will

be a decrease, in others an

increase, with some the in-

crease being more or less

than the decrease in others.

At best the crop and volume

of shipments for 1906 will

be but little if anything

in excess of last year. During

the past five years each season's

business has shown an in-

crease of from ten to

twenty-five per cent. over the

previous year and the failure

of business to show up with a

corresponding increase over

1905 is given by various

opinions elsewhere expressed.

"Lack of proper transportation

facilities and the necessary

refrigeration is plainly given

as the reason for the failure

of the growers to increase

their acreage and output of

strawberries over 1905.

This fact is patent all along

the line, and one only has to

view the different growers

at the various shipping points

to see the "nigger in the

wood pile." As some of them

express it, they have found

it more profitable to grow

cotton and 12 and 13 cents

per pound for which there

is always a ready market

than to grow strawberries

and vegetables without

any guarantee of their prompt

shipment to the distant

markets. The price of

strawberries is not so

attractive as the price of

cotton. Prices cut but little

figure with the grower unless

he can place his products on

the market.

"There is one encouraging

feature to the situation and

that is the fact that the

growers are giving

ITALIANS GOOD SETTLERS

Mr. Lord Says We Should Wel-

come Them—Some Successful Col-

onies—The Wilmington Project.

Mr. Lord, Lord of New York,

the author of "The Italian in

America," and several other

works dealing largely

with social studies, is now

making a study of the

means of effecting a

better distribution of the

immigration coming to

this country, and is mak-

ing a tour of the South in

this interest. He is

expected to visit Wil-

mington in the near

future.

Mr. Lord is the secretary of

the Italian-American Agricul-

tural Association, an

organization headed by

Bishop Broderick, one of the

prelates of the Catholic

church, who has

greatly distinguished

himself by his

success in reconciling the

relations of church and

state. This association is

strictly benevolent

in character, and anti-

sectarian. It is

planning to establish

small model colonies

of picked Italian agri-

culturalists, to

show the

benefits of the

Italian to the

people of the

South. The

Italian fam-

ilies in this

settlement are

proficient

in several

home indus-

tries, like

spinning,

weaving,

coral boring,

etc. In

addition

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 27.

HE WORE THE GREY—THE BLUE

The death of Gen. Joseph Wheeler in New York on Thursday evening causes sorrow in the North as well as the South. His death brings fresh to the American people a notable figure in the history of the Republic. His career has been such that he challenged the admiration of men without regard to section. His service in the Confederate army as Major General of Cavalry was brilliant and in the Civil War he made a record which has attracted admiration from friend and foe. "Wheeler's Cavalry" was famous during the closing years of the war as it was led through North and South Carolina by the then young and dashing general. He was but 23 years of age when the war closed, and when hostilities ceased he returned to his home in Alabama, and having sheathed his sword, was as conspicuous in the pursuits of peace as he was in the war. His State sent him to Congress for many terms, and he served there with credit to himself and honor to the great State of Alabama. General Wheeler was a lawyer of ability and the world recognized him as a soldier. He had the distinction of being a Confederate General and wearing the gray in his young manhood and in later years of being a Brigadier General in the United States Army—a wearer of the blue. When the war with Spain came in 1898, President McKinley appointed General Wheeler a Major General of Volunteers. He had tendered his services to his country and they were accepted and his worth recognized. In the Cuban campaign he again proved his ability as a leader of soldiers and illustrated that intrepidity and cool judgment that won him admiration in the North, as he already had in the South. He was in command at Las Guasimas, Cuba, where the campaign against the Spaniards at Santiago was really begun. He led his troops at San Juan and he was in the campaign to the finish, when the Spanish defenders of Santiago surrendered to the United States forces.

When the war with Spain was ended, a grizzled veteran of two wars, served in the Philippines, leading his cavalry against the insurgents with the dash of the younger officers. He was made a Major General of the volunteer army, in June, 1900, and was with the 4th Cavalry, when he spent the past few years in traveling and looking after his private affairs.

General Wheeler closed his life with honor to himself and his country, and it is a notable fact that he not only served the Union in his latter days but gave the services of his sons to the Republic in the war with Spain. One son, a midshipman in the Navy, was drowned at Montauk Point where the fever camps of the army were located for troops returning from Cuba. Young Wheeler had served in the Navy and was still on duty when he met his death.

We cannot help regarding General Wheeler's death as that of a Confederate and not as a Union General. His greatest fame was won as commander of Wheeler's Cavalry in the Sixties and it was many a North Carolina soldier who served under him.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is hard to tell what steps France is going to take to punish President Castro of Venezuela. France has the consent of the Washington administration and is at liberty to go ahead when her program is ready. That program is doubtless understood and approved at Washington, and it is presumed that it will not involve the Monroe Doctrine. However, France hesitates to hit Castro now, for she is not satisfied with the outlook over Morocco. She may have to fight Germany first and let Castro go till a later period. If there is to be no war with Germany, then Castro will be attended to, but at present France is in a quandary.

The New York Times does not quite understand how the Washington government can consent to France's dealing with Venezuela without involving the Monroe Doctrine. That paper says: "France, it seems, has a free hand to do what she will regarding Venezuela, and nobody thinks that American intervention has been threatened. But as regards Santo Domingo, it was urgently necessary that we should do something in such haste that the Senate's advice and consent could not be waited for, lest perchance Germany should get a foothold at San Juan Bay, or some other power should do something else. Now, what is the distinction between these cases under the Monroe Doctrine? Is it the distinction between France and Germany? Or is it the distinction between Venezuela and Santo Domingo? Undoubtedly there are differences in detail, but as regards the status of the cases under the application of the Monroe Doctrine, what is the difference other than that a different view was taken by the President?"

"We have never been of those who favored confining the Monroe Doctrine, or reducing it to statutory form. It has always seemed better that it should adapt itself to the altering conditions of our Nation's life. But it cannot be maintained that it should mean one thing to one nation and another thing to another nation. Whether it be a doctrine of stigma, and whether or not it be yet part of international law, it ought not to mean different things at the same moment as the will of any individual. This is a republican government, and the doctrine that the King can do no wrong is not congenial to our ways of thinking. Our Presidents can make mistakes, and one of the worst of these would be the idea that principles can be altered to suit personal policies. There may be differences of opinion as to what the Monroe Doctrine means

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
(Quoted officially at the closing of the Chamber of Commerce.)
STAR OFFICE, Jan. 26 1906.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm, 65c.
ROBIN—Nothing doing.
TAR—Market firm at \$1.80 per barrel of 250 pounds.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2.80 per barrel for hard, \$4.50 for soft, and \$4.50 for Virgin.
Quotation same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 51 1/2c; rosin, 10c; turpentine, 10c; turpentine, 10c; crude turpentine firm at \$2.30, \$3.70.

CURRENT COMMENT

—While the right class of immigrants may be desired, once their attention is attracted to this way of life we have to keep out the other kind—Durham Herald.
—A bill was referred the other day to the (United States) Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. That committee must have a delightful sinecure—Norfolk Landmark.
—Morocco watches the conference of the powers much as a patient watches a consultation of the surgeons—all he hopes is that they'll decide not to operate.—New York American.

—A worm with wings is said to be biting folks in North Carolina. If those moonshiners and their associates are wings temperance people may well despair of the Tar Heels.—Jacksonville Times Union.

—There is some talk of getting ex-President Cleveland to give the Democratic party. It would appear quite amusing to see the fellows who denounced and abused "old man Grover" rallying around his standard.—Raleigh Caucasian.

—The Hon. Hoke Smith is a native of North Carolina. Clark Howell is a native of South Carolina. There is not the spirit of brotherhood existing between these two that was once displayed by the Governors of these two States, however.—Charlotte News.

—Six million dollars is the sum paid every month to the wage earners of Birmingham. Most of it is spent at home and that which is not paid out over the counters is placed in savings banks, in building and loan associations and in home enterprises. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why Birmingham is so prosperous.—Raleigh Times.

—Mr. Roosevelt is indeed a wonderful man. He might truly be dubbed "Roosevelt, the author, politician, peacemaker, boxer, broncho-buster, hunter or President." He has taken a new turn. His latest diversion is that of getting off of horses, a sample of which is "Do not be a prig; be a focus."—Hoke Smith.

—The strongest argument in favor of nations maintaining successful peaceful relations with each other would seem to be the progress which is being made in the invention and manufacture of terrible explosives for use in time of war. Formidable war vessels of every description may be built by various countries, yet as fast as their designs succeed in producing what they consider almost invulnerable fighting machines, the inventors of high explosives find something that will destroy such ships with comparative ease.—Boston Globe.

—The disclosures of the existence of a plot to assassinate Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania by the "Black Hand" society, composed of Italian miners, gives our southern friends who are interested in attracting the class of Italian immigrants to this section some very substantial food for reflection. The negro isn't the best labor on the market, but at least he hasn't acquired the habit or qualifications for organized assassination. The experience many sections have had with the Italian immigrant, and the fact that the shores, has not been a happy one, and it would seem that its continuation should be pursued with extreme care and caution.—Chattanooga Times.

TWINKLINGS

—"You mustn't forget that a little learning is a dangerous thing." "Ha, ha, ha!"—Kansas City World.

—"Why does the member of Congress assume to be unfamiliar with the phrase 'stand pat'?" asked one statesman. "Because he's bluffing," answered the other.—Washington Star.

—"Miss Tupper, Mrs. Upmore has a strange dislike for me. Miss Tupper says: 'Yes; and she has only the slightest acquaintance with you—that's what makes it seem so strange.'—Chicago Tribune.

—"Lawyer—Where did he kiss you? Pretty Plaintiff—On the mouth, sir. Lawyer—No, no. You don't understand. I mean where you don't? Pretty Plaintiff—(blushing)—In his arms, sir.—Pick-Me-Up.

—"Aw, I was horribly disappointed just now." "How was that, dear boy?" "I thought I was in for a delightful treat, but, dear me, she only wanted to make me feel that I was a power."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—"Is this a fact color?" asked the man who wanted three pairs of socks for a quarter. "Sir," replied the salesperson, blandly, "that color is so fast that it should start to run it would inevitably be arrested for exceeding the speed limit."—Puck.

—Barber—You and your brother are such young men I often wonder why you're so bald. Snapperton—If you'll promise not to say anything about it, I'll tell you. Barber—Oh, I won't say a word. Snapperton—(whispering)—Our hair fell out.—Philadelphia Press.

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ON VERGE OF MANIA

WHEN SUCCOR CAME

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the closing of the Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 26 1906.

What Greensboro Keeley Institute Did For Man Who Was In His Last Extremity.

The Keeley Institute, Greensboro, N. C.

I entered the Keeley Institute at Greensboro, N. C., June 24, 1902, for a month's treatment. I had always been in the habit of drinking whiskey, and was subject to drinking spells so that I had to be under the care of a physician, and was on the verge of mania and delirium. Since leaving Greensboro all this has changed, and I can eat, sleep, and do a day's work with any man, and have no desire for liquor, but instead a revulsion for it. I pass a half dozen saloons every day going to and from work, and have no thought or craving whatever for whiskey. This is head to realize and hard to believe by any one that is in the same condition that I was in. I am now convinced that if your treatment was put into general use the saloons would have to go out of business. As to the treatment itself and the care given me at your institution I cannot say enough in its praise. It was a grand kind of a summer vacation. I would be glad if this letter would induce some poor fellow in his last extremity, as I surely was, to take your treatment and be fully restored, at less cost than a whiskey bill, and if this can be the means of saving even one I shall be amply repaid.

MARKET—Nominal.
Same day last year—Firm, 6 1/2c.
Receipts, 589 bales; same day last year, 606 bales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.)
PEANUTS—North Carolina, Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c; per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 45c; extra prime, 50c; fancy, 55c; per bushel, \$5.00.
CORN—Firm; 62 1/2c to 65c per bushel for white.
N. C. BACON—Steady, hams, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.
CHICKENS—Duke Springs, 15c to 25c; grown, 30 to 35c.
BEEF—Wax—Firm at 26c to 27c.
TALLOW—Firm at 24c to 25c per pound.
SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60c to 65c per bushel.
BEEF CATTLE—Duke at 2 to 3 1/2c per pound.

TURKEYS—Firm, 15c for live; dressed, 18 to 20c.
HIDES—Dry salted, 12c; green, 8c per pound.
PORK—Duke, 5 to 6c; hams, 10 to 12 1/2c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.
New York, Jan. 26.—The cotton market was weak and unsettled under bear pressure and liquidation, which seemed to be chiefly for Southern account. The close was a little up from the lowest on covering, but final prices showed a net loss of 3 to 18 points. The market opened steady, closing down, and was 2 to 6 points in response to somewhat better cables than expected and the continued large spot business in the Liverpool market, but sentiment here was bearish and the market almost immediately eased off under selling by local professionals and scattering liquidation. Reaching 11-13 for March, there was a brief reaction on covering but there was no sign of improvement on bull support, and in the early afternoon the bears raided the market aggressively, with the result of loss orders on the decline, and forcing prices to a new low level for the period since the government's estimate of the crop. The decline was accompanied by bearish private wires regarding the spot situation from New Orleans and rumors of a cut in the price of cotton gins. At the lowest, March sold at 11-13, or 20 points net lower. March closed at 11 1/2 and the final tone was steady. Sales for the day were estimated at 500,000 bales. Spot closed quiet, ten points lower; middling uplands, 10-10; middling gulf 10-10; sales 113 bales.

Port Movement.
Galveston—Easy, 11 1/2c; net receipts, 4,564 bales.
New Orleans—Quiet, 11 3/8c; net receipts, 3,420 bales.
Mobile—Easy, 11 1/8c; net receipts, 1,193 bales.
Savannah—Quiet, 11 1/8c; net receipts, 1,687 bales.
Charleston—Nominal; net receipts, 539 bales.
Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 584 bales.
Norfolk—Dull, 11 5/8c; net receipts, 1,232 bales.
Baltimore—Nominal, 11 5/8c; net receipts, 1,641 bales.
New York—Quiet, 11 7/8c.
Boston—Quiet, 11 7/8c; net receipts, 16 bales.
Philadelphia—Quiet, 11 5/8c.
Brunswick—Net receipts, 2,013 bales.
Newport News—Net receipts, 982 bales.
Pensacola—Net receipts, 4,560 bales.
Jacksonville—Net receipts, 286 bales.
Miscellaneous—Net receipts, 840 bales.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 23,052 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 14,400 bales; Continent, 8,918 bales; Japan, 2,215 bales; Total, 92,534 bales. Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 110,709 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 45,202 bales; France, 28,835 bales; Continent, 20,817 bales; Japan, 2,061 bales. Total since September 1st, at all ports—Net, 5,606,487 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 1,868,447 bales; France, 521,688 bales; Continent, 1,541,309 bales; Japan, 41,910 bales; Mexico, 1,164 bales.

Interior Movement.
Houston—Easy, 11 3/8c; net receipts, 4,302 bales.
Augusta—Steady, 11 7/16c; net receipts, 403 bales.
Memphis—Quiet, 11 7/16c; net receipts, 1,947 bales.
St. Louis—Quiet, 11 1/2c; net receipts, 600 bales.
Cincinnati—Net receipts, 744 bales.
Louisville—Firm, 11 3/4c; net receipts, 100 bales.

Cotton Receipts.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.
The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st:
Galveston, 1,874,691; New Orleans, 1,007,041; Mobile, 187,420; Jacksonville, 1,134,144; Charleston, 148,127; Wilmington, 280,243; Norfolk, 496,908; Baltimore, 42,842; New York, 1,939; Boston, 48,016; Newport News, 10,677; Philadelphia, 3,641; San Francisco, 16,289; Brunswick, 123,619; Port Townsend, 19,485; Pensacola, 106,961; St. Paul, 1,000; Portland, 976; Port Arthur & Sabine Pass, 53,839; Jacksonville, 12,666; Eagle Pass Texas, 2,549; El Paso, Texas, 150; Laredo, Texas, 4,049; Miramonte, 10,624. Total, 5,606,487 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.
For the week ending Friday, Jan. 26th:
Net receipts at all U. S. ports during week, 110,709; net receipts at all U. S. ports same week last year, 174,000.

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Louisville—Firm, 11 3/4c; net receipts, 100 bales.

Cotton Receipts.
New York, Jan. 26, 1906.
The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st:
Galveston, 1,874,691; New Orleans, 1,007,041; Mobile, 187,420; Jacksonville, 1,134,144; Charleston, 148,127; Wilmington, 280,243; Norfolk, 496,908; Baltimore, 42,842; New York, 1,939; Boston, 48,016; Newport News, 10,677; Philadelphia, 3,641; San Francisco, 16,289; Brunswick, 123,619; Port Townsend, 19,485; Pensacola, 106,961; St. Paul, 1,000; Portland, 976; Port Arthur & Sabine Pass, 53,839; Jacksonville, 12,666; Eagle Pass Texas, 2,549; El Paso, Texas, 150; Laredo, Texas, 4,049; Miramonte, 10,624. Total, 5,606,487 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.
For the week ending Friday, Jan. 26th:
Net receipts at all U. S. ports during week, 110,709; net receipts at all U. S. ports same week last year, 174,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.
New York, Jan. 26.—The cotton market was weak and unsettled under bear pressure and liquidation, which seemed to be chiefly for Southern account. The close was a little up from the lowest on covering, but final prices showed a net loss of 3 to 18 points. The market opened steady, closing down, and was 2 to 6 points in response to somewhat better cables than expected and the continued large spot business in the Liverpool market, but sentiment here was bearish and the market almost immediately eased off under selling by local professionals and scattering liquidation. Reaching 11-13 for March, there was a brief reaction on covering but there was no sign of improvement on bull support, and in the early afternoon the bears raided the market aggressively, with the result of loss orders on the decline, and forcing prices to a new low level for the period since the government's estimate of the crop. The decline was accompanied by bearish private wires regarding the spot situation from New Orleans and rumors of a cut in the price of cotton gins. At the lowest, March sold at 11-13, or 20 points net lower. March closed at 11 1/2 and the final tone was steady. Sales for the day were estimated at 500,000 bales. Spot closed quiet, ten points lower; middling uplands, 10-10; middling gulf 10-10; sales 113 bales.

Port Movement.
Galveston—Easy, 11 1/2c; net receipts, 4,564 bales.
New Orleans—Quiet, 11 3/8c; net receipts, 3,420 bales.
Mobile—Easy, 11 1/8c; net receipts, 1,193 bales.
Savannah—Quiet, 11 1/8c; net receipts, 1,687 bales.
Charleston—Nominal; net receipts, 539 bales.
Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 584 bales.
Norfolk—Dull, 11 5/8c; net receipts, 1,232 bales.
Baltimore—Nominal, 11 5/8c; net receipts, 1,641 bales.
New York—Quiet, 11 7/8c.
Boston—Quiet, 11 7/8c; net receipts, 16 bales.
Philadelphia—Quiet, 11 5/8c.
Brunswick—Net receipts, 2,013 bales.
Newport News—Net receipts, 982 bales.
Pensacola—Net receipts, 4,560 bales.
Jacksonville—Net receipts, 286 bales.
Miscellaneous—Net receipts, 840 bales.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 23,052 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 14,400 bales; Continent, 8,918 bales; Japan, 2,215 bales; Total, 92,534 bales. Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 110,709 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 45,202 bales; France, 28,835 bales; Continent, 20,817 bales; Japan, 2,061 bales. Total since September 1st, at all ports—Net, 5,606,487 bales. Exports: Great Britain, 1,868,447 bales; France, 521,688 bales; Continent, 1,541,309 bales; Japan, 41,910 bales; Mexico, 1,164 bales.

Interior Movement.
Houston—Easy, 11 3/8c; net receipts, 4,302 bales.
Augusta—Steady, 11 7/16c; net receipts, 403 bales.
Memphis—Quiet, 11 7/16c; net receipts, 1,947 bales.
St. Louis—Quiet, 11 1/2c; net receipts, 600 bales.
Cincinnati—Net receipts, 744 bales.
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COAL

Comfort and Economy are the chief characteristics of our product.

Don't take our word for it. Ask your neighbor. He will tell you. Our price is right, and within reach of all. A trial will convince the skeptical. Join the procession and burn our coal.

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magistrate's courts here. At the
of his visit to Asheville he was
accompanied by a young girl of Cat-
county, a girl scarcely 16 years of

while teething, with perfect success it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five bottles. Be sure and ask for "Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and no other kind.

CASANTAL-MIDY
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Winslow*

CASANTAL-MIDY
These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capcha.
Cures in 4 to 8 hours
CURE IN 4 to 8 HOURS MIDY
Like some diseases, with
the most delicate
and most delicate
direct by all druggists.

J. M. Solky & Co.
The One-Price Clothier and
Furnisher.

Phone 190. 10 N. Front
WM. STRUTHERS, Manager
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**The Cape Fear Paving
and Contracting Co.**
114 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Granolithic Sidewalks, Cement Side
Walks, Street Paving, Cement
Blocks, Cement Fences, Ornament
al Cement Work.

CONTRACT WORK OF ALL KINDS
Telephone No. 337
de36-ja3—ja16-23—ja30-fe3

To make difficulties of trifles is the common tendency. Want advertising enables one to make trifles of difficulties.

**"Optimo" and "Herman Con-
struction"**
"THE GEM,"
Phone 190. 10 N. Front
WM. STRUTHERS, Manager
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**GROCERIES WHOLESALE
ONLY.**
To Buy Good Goods at Low
Send or Phone Orders to
SAM'L. BEAR SR., &
18 and 20 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Want ads. need not be next to
reading matter," for—as a rule
are, themselves, real reading
of the widest human interest.

sincere thanks, and, ON THIS
 HOLIDAY OCCASION WE BRING
 EVERYBODY A WISH FOR
 PLEASANT PLEASURE, JOY
 HAPPINESS AND PEACEFUL PRO-
 TY. Respectfully,
 MERCER & EVANS CO

Seed Potatoes

FROM MAINE

White and Red Bliss,
 Houlihan Early Rose,
 In 11 Pk Sacks.

FULL LINE OF STAPLE
 GROCERIES AND FEED FOR
 FARM AND MILL SUPPLIES

One Good Second Hand
 10-bbl. Turpentine Still and F-
 tures.

Hall & Pearsall

Ja 21-11.

**For Christmas and
Holiday Presents
See Attractive Win-
dow Display at
HARDIN'S
PALACE PHARMACY**
126 So. Front St.
de13-1f

**DR. PIERCE'S
GOLDEN
MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
FOR THE
BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.**

Warranty Deeds for sale at the State
Office

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light cream.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 27.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VERDICT NOT GUILTY IN TOWN TOPICS' CASE

Jury Took Only Ten Minutes to Say So—Jerome Scores Society Paper.

By Wire to The Morning Star. New York, Jan. 26.—An unusually sensational trial came to an end today when a jury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court reported that Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was not guilty of criminal libel. The case had been on trial several weeks. The verdict was rendered ten minutes after the case had been given to the jury. The charge against Mr. Hapgood was brought at the instigation of the editor of the New York Journal, who was then editor of the New York Journal, and was based upon an editorial in which the editor criticized Justice Deuel for his connection with Town Topics.

Col. Mann, editor of Town Topics, who was present when the verdict was announced, said that he had nothing to say regarding the verdict, but that he had brought a civil suit against the Colliers.

As Mr. Hapgood left the room, District Attorney Jerome, who conducted the case against him, slapped him on the shoulder, saying: "My dear old man, I'm very much pleased that it turned out as it did." They left the court room together.

In his address to the jury, Mr. Jerome said he was prosecuting one of his best friends for a crime which, in his private judgment, he thought the defendant ought to have committed. Then referring to Town Topics he said:

"Mr. Shepard has told you that Col. Mann has stated that it was the natural evolution of personal journalism. If this is true, it ought to be applicable to more than one daily paper in New York, whose trend is that way. There is scarcely a morning paper that does not print libel, scandals, and obscene matter, and that is not the interest articles relating to the adultery of this or that person have for you and me."

"Does it serve any useful purpose? It is other than that. It is put there for no other purpose than that of paying dividends to the stockholders. The average newspaper is run from the counting standpoint. Many of the advertisements are but a corruption fund to induce quiet about this, that or the other. If you ask the average newspaper man why he prints a paper like this on a certain proposition, his reply will be 'Why didn't you see that Ad of So and So?'"

"These papers haven't yet reached the condition that this vile sheet has reached. I am not here to justify Town Topics."

"Justification of the editorials denouncing Justice Deuel," Mr. Jerome said, "means that Deuel was part owner of the paper, censor and reviser of proof, and that the paper, which he edited in part, extorts money and prints scandals."

Mr. Jerome said Judge Deuel violated the statute in carrying on business, but that he was not a blackmailer, and did not know Col. Mann's borrowings. Mr. Jerome recalled the fact that men like Thomas F. Ryan or J. Pierpont Morgan could be blackmailed.

PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Commission Paid Way of Women Without Authority.

By Wire to The Morning Star. Washington, Jan. 26.—That he draws \$12,000 annually from the Clover Leaf road is an admission made today by Theodore F. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which may have an important bearing on the canal investigation. Mr. Shonts was called by the Senate inter-oceanic canal committee today to make a general statement of all matters over which he exercises control.

He says that he does not give any time to the management of the road, but that reports are sent to him, and frequently officials of the road come to Washington to consult him. He still holds the title of president. After getting into the record the fact that Mr. Shonts receives \$20,000 a year from the United States, the chairman of the commission was allowed to proceed. Mr. Shonts, in interesting testimony, admitted that the commission had paid for the importation of women into the canal zone, the women being the families of the laborers from Martinique, and that there is no way for the government to recover its money.

Mr. Shonts defended the course of the present management in preparing for work rather than "making the dirt fly" at once. Senator Gorman said that the general impression was gained at the time Mr. Shonts went to the isthmus, that he had criticized Chief Engineer Wallace for dilatoriness, and that he proposed to make a showing at once in possession of the fact that he had made a statement at any time before Senator Morgan conducted an examination of the witnesses which showed that the canal had increased the payroll from \$900 to \$13,000 in three months without doing anything toward digging the canal.

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Business Situation Generally Favorable All Over Country.

By Wire to The Morning Star. New York, Jan. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

No change appears in the business situation, whether conditions favoring outdoor work, but causing accumulation of heavy-weight wearing apparel. Reports from the northwest are favorable but most of the other sections have found bargain sales necessary to reduce stocks of winter goods. Rubber mills have reduced time to five days a week, and lumber operations are seriously retarded by lack of snow and soft ground. Otherwise news of the week is satisfactory, especially as regards the manufacture and distribution of Spring goods. Railway earnings thus far available for January show an increase of 13.3 per cent. over last year's.

Steady improvement is noted in the primary markets for textile fabrics. Some request for prompt delivery endorsing earlier estimates of reduced stocks. Quotations rule firm. A somewhat opposite situation exists in the hide market, particularly as to packer natives.

Failures this week number 34, against 206 last year.

Go to Gaylord's today for values in willow rocking chair. One car load to be sold at a great reduction.

WRECKED SHIP GONE TO PIECES

Sixty-One People Besides Those Previously Drowned, On Board at Collapse

MORE THAN 120 LIVES LOST

List of Survivors of Wreck is Only Forty—Raft Picked Up at Sea With Three Bodies—Pitiable Suffering.

By Wire to The Morning Star. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26.—The steamer City of Topeka sent to the rescue of the persons on board the Valencia, which struck on a reef near Cape Beale and was pounded to pieces—more than 120 lives being lost—arrived this morning. The Valencia, a 2,000-ton steamer, was wrecked on the morning of the 23rd. The wreck was found in Seattle early this morning with the officers of the Pacific Steamship Company were opened this morning. They were then taken to a hotel and provided for. Not a man who was saved brought any of his personal effects of the wreck with the exception of the clothing he wore. What few articles were in his pockets.

The total number saved, according to the figures of the official report, is forty, including three men found on Turtle Island, and one man believed to be alive on the island, but who, it is expected, will die. The Valencia was a 2,000-ton steamer, which was wrecked on the morning of the 23rd. The wreck was found in Seattle early this morning with the officers of the Pacific Steamship Company were opened this morning. They were then taken to a hotel and provided for. Not a man who was saved brought any of his personal effects of the wreck with the exception of the clothing he wore. What few articles were in his pockets.

Dead On Raft. The rescue party and nine survivors of the wreck of the Valencia were at Darling Creek telegraph hut reached Bamfield to-night after a trying march over the almost impassable trail.

P. Connors, the survivor of the wreck, who got lost on Turtle Island, was found to-night. He was almost dead from exhaustion.

The steamer Salvo reported at Bamfield to-night that she had picked up a raft from the Valencia off Turtle Island upon which were three bodies, and that the papers on the raft were, a waiter, Nelson, third engineer, and an American marine from the United States warship Concord.

EXTENSION OF COTTON TRADE.

Important Conference of Growers and Manufacturers With Roosevelt.

By Wire to The Morning Star. Washington, Jan. 26.—An important conference was held at the White House today regarding the extension of the cotton trade in the Orient.

Points of difference have arisen between Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and cotton producers and manufacturers as to the methods by which American trade in the Orient can be extended. The main question was whether the President should authorize the Secretary to extend the cotton trade in the Orient.

Mr. Metcalf was of the opinion that the work could be done by agents of his Department, while former Senator McLaughlin, now in the Department of Commerce, was of the opinion that the work should be done by agents of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which had been authorized by the President to take up the subject.

After the matter had been argued pro and con, the representatives of the cotton interests later in the day had a further talk with Secretary Metcalf at the Department of Commerce and Labor. The whole subject was thoroughly gone over, and the Secretary said that all parties were a unit as to the object sought to be accomplished, but that the means to the end were somewhat different. He already had reported on the Overman bill to the management of the road, but that reports are sent to him, and frequently officials of the road come to Washington to consult him. He still holds the title of president. After getting into the record the fact that Mr. Shonts receives \$20,000 a year from the United States, the chairman of the commission was allowed to proceed. Mr. Shonts, in interesting testimony, admitted that the commission had paid for the importation of women into the canal zone, the women being the families of the laborers from Martinique, and that there is no way for the government to recover its money.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN MUTINY.

Sailors and Artillerists Well Armed and Hold Vladivostok.

By Cable to The Morning Star. St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—That there has been a renewal of the mutiny at Vladivostok was confirmed by a dispatch from that city, filed Thursday and received here late tonight. This dispatch indicates that the mutiny, which began last Monday, has not been subdued, and that the situation was far more serious than during the outbreak in November as the mutineers include both sailors and artillerists, who are in possession of the "Holy Innocence" battery and are well armed with rifles and machine guns as well as having heavy fortress guns.

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SLEET HAVOC IN RALEIGH.

Electric and Railroad Traffic Blocked. Florida Limited Hit.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26.—A heavy sleet here this morning damaged the telephone and fire alarm systems and necessitated the suspension of street car and power service. It also impeded and in some instances completely blocked railroad traffic. It resulted in probable damage of \$5,000 to wire service within the city. The damage was heaviest west of the city and Hillsboro road and Morgan street were effectively barricaded by fallen poles. Seaboard trains were all stopped between Hamlet and Raleigh, there being no wires for train orders. Soon after the Florida Limited left here this morning a pole fell across the track, a cross arm knocking a big hole in the top of a Pullman car.

NOTED BANK ROBBER ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

Was One of Six Who Secured \$800,000 From Bank of Liverpool in 1901.

By Wire to The Morning Star. New York, Jan. 26.—Central office detectives of this city arrested to-night a man for whom they declare the police of the world have been searching for more than four years. The prisoner, who was picked up on the street by a mere chance, is declared to be James Manes, formerly an American bookmaker, who is wanted in connection with the famous Bank of Liverpool robbery of November 22, 1901, in which the English institution, through forgery and conspiracy, was defrauded of more than \$800,000. Subsequently \$250,000 of this amount was recovered from the conspirators, the bank having sustained a net loss of more than \$400,000.

While admitting his name to be James Manes, the man under arrest asserted that he is entirely innocent of any plot by which the Bank of Liverpool was robbed and that he had no part in the affair. After being taken to headquarters and examined, Manes was locked up. He will have a hearing to-morrow and probably will be held to await word from the English authorities, who have been apprised by cable of the arrest. The local police claim that they secured Manes in identifying him. The conspiracy to rob the Bank of Liverpool turned upon the weakness of a bank clerk, who, while drawing salary of \$12,000 a year, was a victim of the betting craze and played the races. His accomplices were sporting men, several bookmakers and a prize fighter. The clerk, who was named "Dick" Burge, an English pugilist; F. T. Kelly, a man named "Stiles," who was a bookmaker, and a prize fighter. The conspiracy was to rob the Bank of Liverpool, which was a bank of \$1,000,000. 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